our country. God forbid that I should ever see the time when our Union, our derr-hought liberties, should be prostrated in the dust, our republican compact severed as a rope of sand; the bleased inheritance of our puritan fathers, and the glorious achievements of our sages and patriots wrested from our posterity by the consummate folly and madness of the present time. But I shall not despair; we have it numerous instances experienced the interposition of a kind and overruing Providence. I can retrospect to the day when, in the choice of officers of Government, the inquiry was, is he partiotic, is he talented and virtuous? Now, the inquiry is—she of our party, will he abandon all principle except that which makes for our cause? will he vote for our man, right or wrong? But the project of our Abolitionists strikes me as one of the lost preposterous that ever entered into the minds of rational men; and, if not arrested, one of the greatest curses that have ever menaced the safety of our country. But thanks be to God, a re-action has been excited among our virtuous citizens, and their progress will assuredly be arrested. I care not how rigid the punishment inflicted on offenders, if it has the authority of law and justice. But, in our republican land, every man has a right to wear his head and his ears, till ordered to be taken from him by the forms of judge and jury. I am no advocate for slavety, but I aboningte the absencing and God forbid that I should ever see the time ken from him by the forms of judge and jury. I am no advocate for slavery, but I abominate the absurdity and the folly of the attempts to abolish it."

THE SPIRIT OF THE METROPOLIS. - The resolutions Which we copy to day from the New York Times, being an expression of the sentiments of the Republican General Committee of that city, in relation to the movements and designs of the abolitionists, are, both in matter and manner, worthy of the subject, and of the representative Democracy of our Metropolis. It is not denied, we believe, if the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the citizens on this subject, had been such in all respects as the exigency demanded, and such particularly as a city, the residence of the leaders in the medern schemes of agitation ought to have sent forth to arrest the progress of evil and to re-assure our Southern brethen—if they had not been despoiled of their fair proportions, by demi-abolitionists sure our Southern brethren—if they had not been despoiled of their fair proportions, by demi-abolitionists or noisy advocates of discussion—that the necessity for an expression on the part of the General Committee would have been obviated. But under the circumstances it was due to the great anisotic whom they stances, it was due to the great majority whom they of the sentiments of their fellow-citizens, divested of all irritating reservations and qualifications, and in full accordance with the prevalent feeling throughout all this section of the Union. In doing so, with dignity and good temper, and with firmness and clearness of tone, they comply literally with the popular wish and expectation, and enable the considerate and patriotic portion of the South to discriminate between the predominant and reliable sentiment of the North, which frowns upon the incendiary labors of the abolitonists, assume what shape they may; and the frantic declamation of the Eve. Post, and the very small facts it may be supposed to reprevery small facts it may be supposed to repre-

It will be observed also that the resolution of publica-It will be observed also that the resolution of publication includes only the N. Y. Times. This is taken by the Post, and no doubt with good reason, as an intentional exclusion of it from among the acknowledged organs of the committee. The committee could not have taken a step more distinctly in accordance with the feelings and expectations of the democracy of the State, who having long regarded the course of the Eve. Post with distrust, have been confirmed in the most unfavourable appreciation of its political character and designs.

[Albany Argus.]

" The manufacturers of Lowell, Massachusetts, we

"The manufacturers of Lowell, Massachusetts, we understand, invariably give the preference to foreign over Virginia Coal, objecting to the latter that it is raised by slave labor."—Richmond Compiler.

The above, which has been widely circulated through the Southern papers, will undoubtedly be received as a new and highly interesting fact by our towsumen.—There must be a determined spirit of fault finding somewhere. When such pitiful shifts are resorted to for the purpose of faming the flame of Southern jealousy, and injuring the prosperity of our community, respectable newspapers, we should suppose, might take the trouble of enquiring into the facts, before circulating, by wholesale, such paltry slanders.

or enquiring into the facts, before circulating, by wholesale, such paltry slanders.

The annual consumption of Bituminous Coal in this
town, cannot much exceed one hundred chaidrons; of
this, about one-fourth is usually Virginia Coal; the
amount varying according to the comparative price and
quality of the foreign and Virginia Coal, in the Boston
market. But even of this small quantity of foreign coal
we believe the Manufacturers to be entirely guittless.
The several mills here, so far as we can learn, being
heated entirely, either by wood or anthracite, and the
bituminous coal being used only at the different smitheries. More than ten thousand tons of Anthracite\* are
consumed here yearly, it having been found the cheapest article to be obtained.

If the Virginians wish us to use their Coal, let them
offer it to us of the same quality and at the same price as
the foreign coal, and they shall have no reason to complain of their customers —Lowell Patriot.

\*From Peansylvania.

The Richmond Whig quotes the Rochester Republican The Richmond Whig quotes the Rochester Republican as evidence of the prevalence of abolition sentiments in Monroe county. The authority of the Whig is from the Monroe Democrat, and not the Republican as stated in the Whig. We can assure the Whig that the abolition strength in Monroe county is greatly overrated in the article imputed to this journal, and that there is no prospect of its being increased. The abolitionists may seek to create the impression that they are powerful in Western New York, but our Southern friends may rely on it, that the great body of the people here are dead against them. Will the Whig have the goodness to correct its credit by publishing this or something equivalent to it.

[Rochester Republican.

GEORGE THOMPSON .- Among the numerous celebrations of the late Anniversary of American Indepen-dence, was the Colonization meeting of Middletown,

Connecticut.

From the able address of Rev. William Fiske, President of the Methodist College at Middletown, which has been published, we make the following extract. Speaking of British Lecturers, the orator says:

"A foreign interference on this question, will grate very harshly on American feeling. The reminiscences of this anniversary teach us, that, however much we love and honor England in her place, we should be extremely jealous of any interference from that quarter, in matters affecting our Constitution and Laws. Nor do I believe that a bighminded Englishman of intelligence and moral principle, having an honorable standing in his country, would volunteer to come to America on such an errand. would volunteer to come to America on such an errand.
What then are we to think if such a foreign agent should not only come, but should also prosecute his mission, in the most offensive manner, arraigning mission, in the most offensive manner, arraiging our institutions, denouncing our greatest and best men as couniving at 'fraud' and 'outrage,' supporting and arging forward measures calculated to divide our churches, produce insubordination in our theological and literary institutions, and prestrate our political Union? Why, sir, we must suspect the soundness either of his head or his heart. And what if such a foreign agent should either procure or suffer if such a foreign agent should either procure or suffer himself to be announced as a reverend clergyman; and under such a character, should accept of invitations to officiate in the sacred desk as a minister of the gospel, although he never had the hand of Bishop or Presbyter on his head, nor held a ministerial license in his hand? In such a case, sir, we must lose all confidence in his and a case, sir, we must lose all confidence in his sense of propriety and integrity. And if to this were added communication from his own country, and I speak not unadvisedly, that such an agent was a banarrot in purse and in character at home, this would be only confirmatory of suspicious naturally excited by his conduct here. Desperate fortunes and reputations require desperate means to repair them. If I were a foreigner, and had no honorable calling or safe mills stronger. honorable calling, or safe public standing at home, and wished to go abroad under a competent salary, to get a morse! of bread, and gain a transient reputation, especially if I had some power at declamation, to attract the attention and excite the wonder of the multitude, I know of no

These charges against the moral character of Thompson, thus boldly avouched in the general by Rev. President Fiske, have been repeatedly published by the newspapers in detail, and never denied, to our knowledge.

place more tempting than this country, and no theurs more promising for this purpose than that of slavery."

An Offset to the Rev. Dr. Beman's Letter to the Addi-

An Offset to the Rev. Dr. Beman's Letter to the Addison Co. (Vt.) Anti-Slavery Society, published in the Emancipator for Ang., 1825.

Below I hand you a certified copy of a deed, or bill of sale, executed by the Rev. Dr. Beman, for three negro slaves, which he sold to Mr. Wilcox a short time before he left Georgia—this county (Hancock) having been his residence while he resided in Georgia. He sold all his negro slaves that he ever owned in Georgia, and the most of them about the time he left Georgia; and now, the

proper signature, that whilst he lived in Georgia he pur-chased at least two negroes in another State and brought them to Georgia, one of whom by such transfer and sale was entirely separated from his wife. Had the Doctor emancipated his slaves, then his letter and practice would not have seemed so much at variance; but the cream of the whole affair is, that he sold them and put the money in his pocket. Now, reader, what think you of the sin-

residence there, he was one of the hardest of inneters, so much so that his severity to his slaves was a common neighborhood talk. Whenever the Doctor shall think fit neighborhood talk. Whenever the Doctor shall think ht to deny these charges, (through the New York Star, or ing some paper printed in Augusta or Milledgeville, Geo.) the they will be proved upon him—and a more extensive list added, which he will dislike very much to see in print, and he is hereby notified that the list will look very out the proof will be exactly curious.

and in consideration of the sum of seven hundred dol-lars, to me in hand paid, the receipt and payment of which sum in full are hereby acknowledged; and I, the said Nathan S. S. Beman, do agree to warrant and de-fend the right of the aforesaid negroes to him the said Jacob Wilcox, his heirs, and assigns, forever, against all claims whatever.

In witness whereof, I have become set my hand and affixed my small this thin her of April 1899.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this 11th day of April, 1522.

NATHAN S. S. BEMAN. [L.S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Leavitt Thaxter, Wm. Greene Macon, I. I. C.

Registered the 15th June, 1822:

Paul. L. Siams, Clerk Sup'r Court.

State of Georgia, County of Hancock: \\
Cierk's Office, Superior Court. \\
I, Tuttle H. Andas, Clerk of the Superior Court of the County of Hancock, in the State of Georgia, do hereby certify that the foregaing, on this sheet, contains a full, complete and perfect transcript and copy from the office books of record in said office, of the deed or bill of sale of Nathan S. Bennan to Jacob Wilcox, for three negro slaves, of record in said office.

of size of Nathan S S. Beman to Jacob Wilcox, for three negro slaves, of record in said office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand [L S] and the seal of said Court, this 7th day of Sept., 1835. TUTTLE H. ANDAS, Clerk.

We give below an article from the Albany Argus, exposing the character of the Convention which the political fanatics propose holding at Utica. The active agent, Alvan Stewart, who sends forth this call for a Convention of Abolitionists, is notorious as a busy Whig panic maker—a haranguer against the Administration of General Jackson and the Republican Administration of the State of New York; one thoroughly identified with all the past schemes of the Opposition. When we see the Richmond Whig publishing the names to this call to give it importance—republishing long abolition articles designed to identify the leading churches of the country with their movements; and the Telegraph displaying. Tappan's Committee Address and embodying in his own Prospectus the most specious arguments of this crew of malcontents—who can doubt but there is an understanding between the political agitators at the South, and their brethren of the Opposition at the North, (we mean the worst portion of it,) who are endeavoring to closic their their calls. but there is an understanding between the political agitators at the South, and their brethren of the Opposition at the North, (we mean the worst portion of it.) who are endeavoring to cloak their hostility to the Government, and those who administer it, under the garb of religious sentiment. Every man who reads the Whig and Telegraph, and all the papers of that tribe, must perceive with what zeal they labor to increase the excitement, and seek to turn it to political account, by the calls of a convention of Southern merchants to pass an ordinance of non-intercourse—a decree nullifying the commerce between the South and North, as a means of destroying unity of action in the great Republican party, which has hitherto maintained the principles on which the Confederacy was founded. To break the sympathies which bind the Democracy of the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States together, is the great object of the enemics of our institutions at home and abroad.—And it is evident that the Abolition Convention of Northern funatics, and the non-intercourse Convention of Southern merchants, are but parts of the same school. The individuals engaged in it are the confederate panic makers of the last year, pulling at the two ends of the Union to break it asunder. They have no hopes of accomplishing any of their political objects but through anarchy. The slave question is the last expedient for unsettling the Union. We may, therefore, expect that discontented and aspiring political leaders, and all the wretched followers of their fortunes, will make the most of Abolition, to forward their efforts to throw into revolutionary convulsion, a country, in which every thing prospers but their mad ambition.

We add from the Argus, part of the resolutions passed by the Republican Convention of Chatacque, the first of which approved of the Baltimore nominations—the latter which fell.

We add from the Argus, part of the resolutions passed by the Republican Convention of Chatauque, the first of which approved of the Baltimore nominations—the latter, which follow, speak the sentiments of the Northern Democracy upon the Abolition movement:

"Resolved, That we consider that what one foreign and independent nation owes to another as a matter of right, one confederated State owes to its sister State as a matter of counity and justice; and if the strong and united expression of unmixed abhorence and indignation, does not deter these disturbers of the public peace from the prosecution of their fell designs, it will be the duty of the several States to enact laws to restrain and punish them, or authorize their delivery to the authorities of the States, whose laws they have violated and contemned.—Globe

Asolition.—While we deprecate, in common with the whole South, the folly and mischief of keeping up an excitement on the subject of abolition, by means of angry and inflammatory discussions, circulated far and wide, it is really amusing, as well as provoking, to see how completely the worst incendiaries have succeeded in converting to their uses, such political anti-abolitionists as the Richmond Whig and the U. States Telegraph.

These last papers, with a few others, cry out against the discussion, and invoke heaven and earth to bear witness against the fanatical tenets; and yet, to create a prejudice against the North, and to create a mere Southern Asolirios .- While we deprecate, in common with the

ness against the fanatical tenets; and yet, to create a prejudice against the North, and to create a mere Southern
party, they copy largely and weekly into their newspapers, the most virulent sentiments of the abolitionists,
and discuss them long and loudly; and in fine, circulate
them as fully and frequently as even Garrison himself
or Thompson might wish! What consummate absurdity! Will not the intelligent and sober-minded freemen
of the South see who are their real friends, and the real
foces to excitement and disunion? So must for mere pooes to excitement and disunion? So much for mere po litical anti-abolitionism .- Globe.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS .- On Monday last, in Raymond, we had an opportunity of hearing from various quarters of the State, and from all we could learn, Governor Runnels will be re-elected by a great majority. In fact, all the Democratic candidates are destined to a fatal defeat; these sly, shuffling, milk-and-water politicians, cannot be supported by Democratic Mississippi. We do not want men who are afraid to hazard their sentiments, and whose political principles are unknown or doubtful. We want firm, consistent, and talented man whose principles are known to be Democratic. distributed men, whose principles are known to be Democratic. Friends of Runnels, Walker, Claiborne, and Edwards, he active, and a victory, a glorious victory will be ours.—Juckson Mississippian, Sept. 11.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The democratic young men's State Convention which assembled at Worcester, on Wednes-day last, pursuant to the recommendation of the demoratic young men of Berkshire county, was one of the most numerous and respectable ever convened in that commonweath. Parker L. Hall, Esq., of Pittsfield, pre-sided, assisted by W. W. Thompson, Gayton P. Os-good, Leonard M. Parker and T. Robinson, as Vice

good. Leonard M. Parker and T. Robinson, as Vice Presidents, and Erasmus D. Beach, Wm. H. Fessenden, Eliab Ward and A. J. Davis, Secretaries. A series of spirited resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to draft and publish an address to the electora. The proceedings (says the Boston Post.) were characterized by great harmony of spirit—the members brought the most cheering intelligence from every part of the State—there were upwards of three hundred present—two hundred and fifty-two votes upon the first ballot, and large numbers came in afterwards. In the western portion of the Commonwealth our friends are very sampling tion of the Commonwealth our friends are very sangaine of success, and indeed the delegates from every county informed us that the prospect was most animating—the old democrats are returning to their old friends and express a strong desire for the election of Morton and Fostor .- Albany Argus.

LEWISBURG, Sept. 25. FEDERAL COURT.- The Federal Court tera session in this place, on Saturday evening the 19th inst. The two last days were consumed in the investigation of Sleeth's case, on a charge for forgery. The Counsel for the United States would Attorney, and Mr. Wethered, those for the accused were Messra. McCord. Price, Johnson Reynolds and Wm. Smith. Mr. Wethered opened the case, on part of the prosecution, in a speech of nearly three hours duration. His argument was cogent and convincing, and evinced considerable research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. The defence was conducted with ingenuity, skill and eloquence. The jury, after a short retirement brought in a verdict of sor centry. On Saturday evening the Court adjourned sine die, awing continued the other prosecutious, pending before having continued the of

Accident to General Harrison .- A correspondent of the New York Sun writes: "As the venerable W. H. Har-rison, one of the candidates for the Presidential Chair, was returning from this city to his residence, having been are several days attending the agricultural fair, held in arthage. 12 miles up the Dayton Canal, his horse task right and threw his rider with violence upon the turnike. The General received a severe contusion upon the coad. It was feared for a short time that the injury was head. It was leared for a short time that the injury was very serious; but most fortunately, Dr. Banks being close at hand, dressed the wond, pronounced it serious but not dangerous. Dr. B. entertains no doubt but the General will be able to pursue his journey in a few days.

negro slaves that he ever owned in Georgia, and the most of them about the time he left Georgia; and now, the paster of a chorch in Troy, New York, is living on the proceeds arising from the sale of negro slaves, they now in slavery and himself in clover, writing letters anathematising the very persons to whom he sold them.

It is also true, and which he will not deny under his fit is also true, and which he will not deny under his ago, some alternation took place between him and Col. Wooley, when the latter struck Mr. C., and immediately a general combat took place between the parties litily a general combat took place between the parties litigant. We regret to add, that the report states, that Mr C., during the affray, was considerably injured. As might be expected, the affray had created great excitement, and further difficulties were anticipated. We have heard no other particulars.—Cincinnati Whig.

And further, I am credibly informed, that during his residence there, he was one of the hardest of masters, so much so that his severity to his slaves was a common much so that his severity to his slaves was a common are the formed a part of Stewart's splendid Hotel in Broad street, known as the Carolina Hotel, was discovered to be on fire in the third story, and the flames spread ing rapidly, soon consumed the entire wooden portion of the building, containing upwards of thirty apartments.

The spacious brick building which fronts Broad street, though greatly injured, was saved by the strenuous exertions of the Firemen, and stopped the progress of the fire in that direction. The wind being from North-west, the fire extended towards Church these and he is hereby notified that the list will look very curious on paper, and the proof will be exactly curious enough to establish every charge. A GEOLGIAN.

State of Georgia, Hancock County:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Nathan S. S. Bernan, of the county and State aforesaid, have this day burgained and sold to Jacob Wilcox, of Savannah, of the said State, three negro slaves, viz. Cloe, a negro woman of about thirty-five years of age, her son George, four years of age, and her daughter Caroline, an ofaut, for

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The first news from Maryland is of good omen. The City of Baltimore is delivered from the panic nightmare, and again shows itself worthy of its monuments. Judge White's candidate got 210 votes. It was the effect of his personal popularity, not Judge White's.

From the Baltimore American.

THE CITY ELECTION was warmfully confested yesterday by the friends of the different candidates. It gives us sincere satisfaction to state that good order prevailed throughout the day.

CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT.—This District, entitled to two members, comprises the cities of Baltimore MARYLAND ELECTION.

costarss—Fourth District.—This District, enti-tled to two members, comprises the cines of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne Arundel county. The result of the vote in the city of Baltimore is as follows: Van Buren.—B. C. Howard, 5617, Isaae McKim, 5599. Anti-Van Buren.—James P. Heath, 4969, Charles R.

Independent.—George H. Steuart, 210.
Average majority in 12 wards, for the Van Buren ticket, 671. GENERAL ASSESSED. The following is the result of

General Assembly.—The following is the result of the election for two Delegates to represent this city in the next General Assembly of Maryland:

Van Buren—Richardson, 5527, McLean, 5591.

Auti-Van Buren—Neilson, 5336: Purviance, 5041.

Average majority for the Van Buren ticket, 555.

(From the Bultimore Republican.)

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!!—BALTIMORE REGENERATED.

We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

We lay before our readers the returns of the election held in this city, from which it will be seen that we have completely prostrated our opponents, and placed our glorious monumental city upon her proper ground in favor of the Administration, by a majority that is completely appalling to our opponents; and secured, beyond a doubt, a majority of the delegation in Congress in favor of Martin Van Buren. When all have done so well, we can hardly discriminate between the wards, but we cannot refram from bestowing especial thanks upon the Sixth Ward, where we were beaten last year by a majority of above sixty votes, and have now a majority of one hundred and eighty-one.

Our opponents exerted every effort in their powers.

above sixty votes, and have now a majority of one hundred and eighty-one.

Our opponents exerted every effort in their power, but they met men who dared to be free, and to display a detertuination to remain so. We have now given our opponents a foretaste of what we intend to do. The days of their power in Maryland are numbered, and another election will lay them as low in the State as they now are in our City of Monuments.

The following is the result of the election which took place in this city on yesterday, for two Delegates to the General Assembly, and two Representatives to represent the 4th Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

For Congress.

Anti-Van Buren Ticke:—Charles R. Stewart, 148.

Anti-Van Buren Ticke: -- Charles R. Stewart, 148, Van Bures Ticket.—Isaac McKim, 143, Benjamin C.

Independent.—Gen. George H. Steurt, 6.
For the General Assembly.
Anti-Van Baren Ticket.—Nicholas Brewer, 164, Thos. Van Buren Ticket .- James Murray, 130; Sprig Har-Average Whig majority for Delegates, 20.

Average Whig majority for Delegates, 20.

The United States Branch Bank at Baltimore closed its business on Tuesday the 20th ult at 3 o'clock, P. M., and next morning, at the usual hour, the Merchant's Bank had taken possession, and commenced operations. Upwards of 603,000 dollars of the capital of this Bank is already paid in, and the balance of its capital is called in, and to be paid in instalments of one-fifth (409,000) every sixty days, until the whole two millions are paid up, and thus rendered immediately available for banking purposes.—By stipulation, the Merchants' Bank redeems the notes of the Baltimore Branch and pays the sums due to the depositors of the latter. In fact, every circumstance likely to affect public or private utility has been regarded, in the arrangement between these institutions, and so ordered therein, as to promote the general convenience, as well as the several interests of the parties. As is well remarked in a morning paper—One important feature in the constitution of the Merchants' Bank, is the establishment of an Exchange Committee which meets daity, at twelve o'clock, to decide on offers of Domostic Exchange on any of the numerous places embraced in their list. There can be no doubt that the corrections.

has gone beyond declarations when the crisis required, and has not hesitated to interpose whatever weight belongs to the high official station he holds, or the position longs to the high official station he noids, or the position he occupies at present before the country, to defeat the machinations of the Abolitionists. This it appears he has done in the most effectual way, and yet in the modest and unobtrusive manner for which he is distinguished. He advised and encouraged the call of that meeting at Atlanta in ordinal state Officers. Eventive He advised and encouraged the call of that meeting at Albany, in which the principal State Officers, Executive and Judicial, including the Governor of the State, the most prominent and able of his political friends, were associated with his most distinguished political opponents, in the great duty of cruising in embryo the Abolition crusside preached against the South. In promoting this decided measure in behalf of the rights of the South—in pledging himself, as he has done in this letter, to maintain the principles involved in it—and moreover, making it the common cause of the most eminent of those who oppose him, as well as those who support him. those who oppose him, as well as those who support him, Mr. Van Buren shows that he considers it a question of deeper import than one of mere administrative party principle—as one involving the fate of the Confederacy, and the issues of peace or war.

We append to Mr. Van Buren's letter, the proceedings englished with in the confederacy.

ings enclosed with it, and which express his sentiments fully upon the Slave Question.—Globe. The Northampton Courier, one of Mr. Webster's papers, deals roughly with Gen. Harrison. He says—
"Some Whig Journals are making a great first about Gen. Harrison, the "Hero of Tippecanoe." They want to have him, instead of Daniel Webster, as the Whig canto have him, instead of Daniel Webster, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Now, if these journals have any regard for principles, or care a fig about the stability of the Whig party they had better stop this nonsense. Gen. Harrison is a brave man and a heroic soldier. He has as strong claims upon our sympathies in this respect as Gen. Jackson has, and no more. He possesses exactly those qualifications which the Whigs have uniformly repudiated, as unfitting a Chief Marristrate, who ormly repudiated, as unfitting a Chief Magistrate, who has not the intellectual requisitions needed by an aspirant for that high office. He is merely a "military chieftain"—nothing more. Now to talk of substituting such a man, such a mere driveller, for Daniel Web all insone folly and consummate stupidity. If Webster cannot unite the Whig votes, nebody can. we may as well give up the struggle, and lie down in our own deep ignominy, as all the while be wrangling about new favorite candidates. No wonder the Jackson jour-nals taunt at us. No wonder they talk about our pusita-nimity, when they see such an illustrious name as Web-ster obliterated from Whig journals and Harrison substi-tuted. This sort of chicanery, and double-dealing, and treachery to our friends and betrayal of their best inte-

cats, is enough to produce utter disgust with every The editor speaks the sentiments of the New England The editor speaks the sentiments of the New England Federalism, and speaks them boldty. A few of the papers in this State, among which we would mention the Norwalk Gazette, take the same course. Other Whig journals are playing at the game of "Hide and go seek," such as the Review, Palladium, and others. They will, all altimately go together and sustain the nomination of the Boston Aristocracy. When these papers have done skutking we shall give notice.—Hartford Patriot.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. No man ever understood Federalism better than John Adams. His letter the Hon. Duter J. Pearce is one Q. Adams. His letter the Hon. Dutec J. Pearce is one of those honest freaks to which we have heretofore said Mr. Adams is occasionally subject, and in which he breaks boldly from federal transmels. In early life, Mr. A became disgusted with the shocking conspiracy of the Federal party, which tended to surrender our institutions to a foreign influence, and which the plotters were to represent as vicegerents. Mr. Adams nomasked their schemes to Mr. Jefferson. So, during the last winter, those who would have betrayed the cause of the country in the French controversy, for party purposes, were, after some hesitation on the part of Mr. Adams, finally denounced by him. And now, again, we find Mr. Adams a party zeal giving way, and simost involuntarily shrinking from the moral turpitude of his polytical asy shrinking from the moral turpitude of his political ociates. He tells Mr. Pearce that although "he di sociales. He tells Mr. Pearce that although "he differed edicidely in opinion from him at the last Congress," and does not expect "to agree much better in the next," he is yet convinced that "the party," "THE RASE COMPOUND OF HARTFORD CONVENTION FEDERALISM, AND ROYALarch-Masonny, is so notten with the connection of BOTH ITS ELEMENTS," as to induce him " TO HAIL WITH JOY THE VICTORY ACHIEVED OVER IT: But worst of all, Mr. Adams assures the public, that even Trietam Burges complained to him of "THAT PARTY" of which "TREACHERY IS SO FAVORITE AN INSTRUMENT"—Of that WHIGGERY, which we have OF THE VICTORY ACHIEVED OVER IT!!

praise is due to the Officers and men of the fire department, for the order and energy they exhibited.—Mercury. rible compound of villainous" factions, coming out of the permitted to took in apon the secret designs of this "hor-rible compound of villainous" factions, coming out of the Divan, and proclaiming that "TREACHERY" "IS THEIR NATURE AND VOCATION!!" that then "THEIR ONLY CEMENT IS A SYMPA!HY OF HATRED TO EVERY MAN OF PURER PRIN-CIPLES THAN THEMSELVES!!!"

HATRED TO EVERY MAN OF PURER PRINCIPLES THAN THEMSELVES!!"

We have sometimes—when exposing the mendacity, the chicane, the hypocrisy of Winggery, the corrupt use of the public money—the treasonable and blasphemous appeals to Sunday mobs—the panic philippies founded upon counterfeit mem sials—the sacrilegious violations of the Constitution—of pledges to constituents—of the rights of individuals and co-ordinate branches of the Government, &c. &c.—all of which make up but a part of the history of this mongrel Whiggery—for much is concealed from our eye—been hurried by an honest indignation to utter a harsh epithet at that "compound party" of which Mr. Adams speaks; but when have we expressed such strong detestation as the letter given below?—Never! And yet we have been denounced as an atrocious libeller for speaking in terms of "lenity and compassion," if compared with what Mr. Adams has just said of the same party. Hear him:—Gloke

QUISCY, 7th September, 1835.

Dear Sir:—I enclose a copy of the proceedings of the Town of Quincy upon the evil repert of the Rev. William M. Cornell, to the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and as further evidence that the inhabitants of Quincy are not so graceless a set as Mr. Cornell represented them to be, I ask your acceptance also of a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the first congregational church and society in the town, upon the recent settlement of a colleague to their Pastor, after thirty-five years of faithful service by him in this land of desolations.

I heartily congratulate you upon your re-election to

cent settlement of a colleague to their Pastor, after thirty-five years of faithful service by him in this land of desolations.

I heartily congratulate you upon your re-election to Congress.—Although upon many important public measures, I differed well-ly in opinion from you in the last Congress; and although I do not flatter myself that we shall agree much better in the next, I am yet convinced that the party which has been these two years struggling to break you down, the base compound of Hartford Convention Federalism and Royal Arch Masonry, is so rotten with the corruption of both its elements, that I hail with joy the victory which you have achieved over it I rejoice also that the people have repaired the injustice done by the same party to Mr. Sprague, and have returned him to Congress as your colleague. Of that party, treachery is so favorable an instrument, that I have heard Mr. Burges complain that they have used it even with him—it is their unture and their vocation.—I welcome the result of your election as a pledge that their chalice is returning to their own lips.—They betrayed Mr. Burges, by not electing him to the Senate of the United States. Their own organ in Providence charges the loss of his election to the House, upon their treachery. So will it, and so mote it always be—they have no housest principle to keep them together—their only cement is a sympathy of hatred to every man of purer principles than themselves.

Towards Mr. Burges himself I cherish a friendly feel.

remselves.
Towards Mr. Burges himself I cherish a friendly feel-Towards Mr. Burges himself I cherish a friendly feeling; for, governed as he is by impulses, and bitter as he is in the indulgence of his sarcastic humor, he has brilliant parts, a classical taste, occasional flights of eloquence, and too much honesty for his party. I deeply regretted the division between him and you, and lamented still more his open electioneering speeches against you. In my humble opinion, public men debase themselves by personal electioneering against each other—the depositaries of public trusts should be ashamed to make themselves the scavengers of a party—Mr. Burges suffered himself to be so used by the party to which he belonged—verily he has his reward—they have paid him in kind.

I have taken as much interest in the Rhode Island elections as in those of my own State, since the excitement on the masonic controversy has had so much influence upon them.—What the politics of the State may be hereafter, or what yours in Congecture, but I hope they may be such as to promote the cause of sound principles, good morals, and the Union.

I am. with great regard, Your triend and servant

Jons Quincy ADAMS .- Well did Timothy Pickerin say of John Quiney Adams, that he was so crooked that you never knew where to find him. Whether this crook-edness is that of an independent man, who always acts from conviction, and cares not how much he differs in opinion from his friends, or of a weak and vain man, who bishment of an Exchange Committee which meets daity at twelve o'clock, to decide on offers of Domestic Exchange on any of the numerous places embraced in their list. There can be no doubt that the carrying out of the enlarged and liberal views entertained by the Board, will render the Bank a most efficient means of facilitating the business operations of this growing community—Balt. Pat.

POLITICAL.

The Letter of Mr. Vas Buren.—We give below Mr. Van Buren's reply to a call made upon him by a gentleman of Augusta, (Georgia,) for an expression of his sentiments in relation to the abolition excitement—an excitement which has been so industriously encouraged by the bad among his political enemies, and by all the enemies of the Union, to embody the South as a party against the Northern Democracy, and particularly against Mr. V. Buren, as the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency. This letter is but a renewal of the delaration of Mr. V. B. against the movements of the abolition party, peretofore publicly announced in his letter to Mr. Gwin, of Mississippi. In July, 1834; through another from an intimate friend, Mr. Wright, of New York, given in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, anterior, we believe, to the letter of Mr. Gwin; and subsequently, through a letter of the Attorney General of the United States, (Mr. Butler,) to Mr. Garland of Mecklenburg, Virginia. We are giad, however, that Mr. Van Buren has gone beyond declarations when the crisis required, and has not hesitated to interpose whatever weight be-

PEARCE AND BURGES.—A page of the last Rhode Island Republican is devoted to a letter from the Hon. Tristam Burges, to the Editors of the Providence Journal. followed by a reply from the Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, addressed to the editor of the Republican Herald. We are sorry to say that both of the letters are a disgrace to the writers thereof. Mr. B. propher set. writers thereof. Mr. B. openly questions the character of his opponent for "truth and veracity" in these

"Culonel Patterson cannot wish me either to call his honorable friend [Pcarce] a liar, or to proze him to be one. What! must I be required to tell a man he is a liar, when he already knows it full as well as I do myliar, when he already knows it full as well as I do my-self? Does he expect me to prove that gentleman to be a liar and a secondrel, when no man in the nation has done so much to deserve that character, and when no one seems to question his title to the whole infamy of such an acquisition : Another extract:

Another extract:—
"He [Pearce] says I am an old man. This is true, and if that be a crime, I am guilty. " If his rewards are but equal to his merits, he will never be

rewards are but equal to his merits, he will never be guilty of the sin of old age.

In speaking of his imperfect health, to which allusion had been made, he remarks:—

"My complaints often require the advice of a physician and the aid of medicine; his, no matter how bad they may be over night, are always carried off the next morning by a stiff dose from "the hair of the same dog."

Mr. Burges then undertakes to show that Mr. Pearce did not come honestly he about 2500 acts. did not come honestly by about \$500 which he has received from the U.S. Treasury—accuses him of sitting
— in the bar rooms at Newport—compares the color of
his countenance to a bottle of cogniae—and a blush on his face to the aurora borealis at noonday. He also in-directly accuses Pearce of being the chief instrument by which false affidavits were last winter made against Hon, Mr. Poindexter, and closes his letter

following indecent terms:—

"He [Pearce] has so wallowed, and steeped himself, in the base currents of the times, that he is as invulnerable as he is louthsome; and all I can do is to wash from my garments what he has, in passing by, dropped or shaken off upon me. The moral atmosphere always tells of the proximity of such as he is; and like the little vermin which infest the walls and hedges, though they can nei-ther make us hear their bark, nor feel their bite, yet they have a most potent capacity to render themselves odious

nove a most posent capacity to render memselves onloss to another of our senses."

Now for Mr. Pearce's reply. It is almost as bitter as the other; if possible more severe; and the charges preferred by Mr. Burges, are shown as if without foundation in trath. He refers to records to support his position in trath. tions, and hastily reviews the subject, in consideration of the fact, (as he says) that the people have declared the venerable genileman to be unseaworthy and not fit to go another voyage. He replies to Mr. Burges's "cnt" up-on his past life as follows:—

"It is within the recollection of many gentlemen now in this State, that for his (Burges') insolence to a distinguished member of the Providence Bar, this venerable man once had his nose pulled; it is within the recollection tion of many in this town, that for insolence to a tion of many in this town, that for insolence to a distinguished member of the Bar in this county he was held to answer, and cowardly shrunk from responsibility;—it is within the recollection of the people of this State, that for a free exercise of his slanderous tongue, at the expense of a distinguished officer of the Engineer corps, he was called upon for an explanation and a retraxit by that officer, and dastardly evaded both. It is within my own knowledge and of many others, who at the time were members of the U. S. House of Representatives were inembers of the U.S. House of Representatives, that almost six years ago, for his base interference with the rights of others, he was, in said House, branded with the terms accoundred and villain, by Mr. Speaker Bell, and Gen. Desha, late a member from Tennessee; and told by them that nothing but his age and infirmities, which he was quite willing to plead in his own behalf, saved him from the castigation which he righly deserv-

In regard to the trade of Mr. Burges, he mys : "Very many respectable men in Massachusetts acquainted with the early history of the venerable gentleman, doubt very much whether he ever worked a day in a cooper's shop in his life. "But I have frequently heard it observed that soon after he came to Rhode Island he coopered one eask very successfully, and much

Island he coopered one cask very successfully, and much to his advantage."

In the course of the reply to the insinuation that Mr. Pearce also had his "complaints," Mr. P. remarks:

"I do verily believe that the venerable gentleman has drank more brandy, mixed with laudanum, in one day, than I ever drank in my life. He takes his Brandied Laudanum as medicine; and has been frequently so completely prostrated by its power, as to require the sid of STRUMENT"—Of that WHIGGERY, which we have here so fairly unmasked—two of its leading members—two of the most penetrating minds, which have been drinks it as the celebrated Pitt drank his Port, for h

the composite, and who then a set and a marryr to it. The venerable gentleman makes his purchases of the Apothecacy; mime, small as they have been, not five dollars for a session of seven months, are made at the grocery store. I drink with my triends, or when a friend calls to see me, who is in the liabt of drinking; he takes his medicine, where drankards generally take theirs, in solitude—shut up in the room, sick, or pretending to be sick."

k." The \$500 affair Mr. Pearce undertakes to clear up by documentary evidence—and declares that he never saw Stuart or Foy in his life. Both letters disgrace the wri-ters. Shame on ye! gentlemen—Keep your "small mat-ters" out of print.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Forsyth. Jr., of Alabama, to be Attorney for the outhern District of Alabama, in the place of John Elliott, deceased.

FOREIGN.

[From the Nachtoches Herall, of Aug. 29.]
TEXAS.
We present our readers fo-day with a copy of resolutions passed at a large meeting of the citizens of Nacogdoches, held on the 15th inst. From their tenor, we may deduce a pretty correct idea of the spirit which predominates in that vertice. PUBLIC MEETING AT NACOGDOCHES.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the citizens of the district and town of Nacogdoches assembled at Mr. Veal's Tavern, Saturday, August 15, Mr. James Bradshaw was called to the Chair, and Mr. W. G. Logan

Bradshaw was called to the Chair, and Mr. W. G. Logan appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Whitaker, with some remarks in regard to the critical state of the country, and he expressed a desire that the citizens present would exchange their ideas freely and fearlessly in regard to the future course to be pursued by Texas.

Mr. Solomon R. Peck then handed in the following preamble and resolutions, which were read to the meeting, as follows:

Whereas, governments are designed for the rational control of human actions, and for the preservation of human actions.

years, by the supreme federal government of Mexico, without trial and contrary to the express provision of the

nanimously adopted.

Col. Thos. I. Rusk then read the following preamble

Whereas, we have seen a proclamation issued by -Thompson, who styles himself an officer of the American Navy, ordering the citizens of this Department not to assemble and organize themselves into militia companies under the orders recently issued by the Political Chiefs

Be it Resolved, That we view the conduct of Mr. Thompson as an assumption of power unauthorised by the constitution and laws; we know nothing of Mr. Thompson's power, unauthorised by the constitution, and do not admit in him the right to control the conduct of the civil officers of the country. Be it therefore resolved, that we will sustain the political chief in executing the orders issued by the Governor to organize the militia in obedience to the laws of the State.

We unless tatingly avow the opinion, that if this Convention assembles and carries out its designs, as declared in the address below, from that moment, the abulitionists in this State, and in all the Eastern States, will Be it Resolved, That we view the conduct of Mr.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.
On motion of Mr. John Forbes,
Resolved, That we disapprove of the conduct of John
A. Williams, of Liberty, in maligning the character of his fellow-citizens in a secret manner, to the General Government.

On motion of Gen. Houston, Resolved, That the Ayuntamiento of Austin being the most central, be request to call the proposed convention of Texas at as early a day as possible.

On motion of Mr. Forbes,

Con motion of Mr. Forbes,

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of the
proceedings of this meeting to the political chief of each
of the Departments of Texas.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting.
On motion of Gen. Samuel Houston, the meeting ad-

JAMES ERADSHAW, Chairman.

WM. G. Lugas, Secretary. NEW ORLEANS, September 16.

A. PRIZE.—The notations Thompson has been taken at last. The schooner San Felipe had sailed from this port on the 25th of last month for Brassoria, with Colonel Stephen Austin and other Textans, and on the evening Stephen Austin and other Texians, and on the evening of Tuesday following, she heard firing ahead. On nearing the place, Capt. Flurd perceived the Mexican schooner Correo, commanded by Thompson, and an armed sloop engaged in attacking the American brig Tremont, which was assisted by a steambout. When Captain Hurd advanced, the Mexican ships ceased and retreated; and then the steambout took much of the cargo and most of the passengers on heard, and brought them into Brassoria.

None of the crew of the San Felipe were injured, but it is said that Thompson received two wounds on the

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Hord for their designs." permitting these details to be conned from his Journal.

Mexican Consul, we are informed, interfered in his behalf, and will leave nothing undone to obtain his delivery to the Mexican Government. Thompson, it seems, was acting under a commission in the revenue service of Mexico, and is consequently responsible only to his own Government for his illegal acts; but Mexico, in turn, being responsible to the United States for any depredations committed upon our commerce by the Mexican officers, it is to be hoped that a strict account will be required of the frequent infringements of national law which Thompson has been guilty of upon American vessels—True American.

South—more security for the Union. Public Opinion seems to be getting better in the North—and as a letter from Portsmouth, N. H., published in the 2d No. of the Charleston Southern Literary Journal, says:

"I look forward to a clange in the views of many deriv. Many lave been persuaded to join them, by assurances, that none other than a persuasive influence over an action of the frequent infringements of national law which Thompson has been guilty of upon American vessels—True American. It appears that the fellow Thompson will probably es-



Richmond, Va., Friday, Oct. 9.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.

Utica has to choose between two courses—Will she enjoy the honor of repelling the disunionists and fanatics from her gates? Or, will she be degraded by the presence of another Hartford Concention? Every eye in the South is fixed upon the meeting of the Convention within her borders. Every tongue is busy in discussing the probability and the consequences of the meeting. The Norfolk Herald has already predicted, that if it assembles, the Union of these States will in the course of five years fall a victim to the fanatics. It will unquestionably be more seriously shaken, unless the suggestion of the Onondago Standard, in the very able article we have copied to-day, be fully carried out. The Legislature of N. York will be compelled to pass laws at once to put down the Conspirators—or, else a spirit will arise in the South, the effects of which will dely the sagacity of any one to calculate. THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.

in the South, the effects of which will defy the sagacity of any one to calculate.

We call upon the citizens of New York to arrest these madmen in their career—who know not themselves what mischiefs they are inflicting upon their country—and especially upon the colored population, whose interests they are professing to serve—even the Recercad N. Beman himself. We call, above all, upon the good citizens of Utica to keep this moral pestilence from their door.—We call upon their respectable Mayor, who was the Chairman of the late Anti-Abolition Meeting, to rouse up, and with the aid of all the Patriots of Utica, to arrest this mischievous meeting. Stop the malinup's hands that

Whereas, governments are designed for the rational control of human actions, and for the preservation of human rights. When these objects are disregarded or abused, the ends of association are disappointed and the compact is virtuallyly dissolved. Man in a state of nature is free to think and act as he may deem best for his own preservation. It must then be admitted, that while in a state of nature he has the right of forming an association upon such principles as are best calculated to ecure the sacred and unalicable rights of life, liberty, and enjoyment of property. Therefore, the it Resolved, That maxmach as we have been invited by the Mexican Government to become citizens and supporters of the same, and having taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, the Constitution of Coahuila and Texas and the Constitution act—lawing rendered obedience to the same, we are yet anxious to preserve the integrity of our principles.

Resolved, That a disregard of the Federal Congress, of the laws and Constitution of the Republic—the imprisonment of our Chief Magistrate—the arrest of our members of the legislature by the troops of the Federal Armiy—and the invasion of Texas by an army rebose interior, and a violation of the principles on which we have been invited to become citizens of Texas.

Resolved, That an armed force has deprived us of the right, and that a military chief with powers unknown to the Constitution, has imprisoned our Government of this State—that an armed force has deprived us of the right, and that a military chief with powers unknown to the Constitution, and any properties of the legislature by the troops of the federal Contempt, and away the contempt, and away the constitution, and principles are prived us of the right, and that a military chief with powers unknown to the Constitution and laws.

Resolved, That, our citizens have been imprisoned for years, by the supreme federal government of Mexico, without trial and control to the mexicony of the substitution and laws.

Resolved, That his meeting appoint Mr. James Bradshaw, General Samuel Housand, Col. Thomas I. Rush, and Col. Richard Sparku, too, Col. Thomas I. Rush, and Col. Richard Sparku, too, Col. Thomas I. Rush, different Indian tribes within the limits of Texas, &corridge to the promiser within the limits of Texas, &corridge to the promiser with the corridge to the promiser with the original of this meeting, any person or persons now residing in Texas, or that may here store become residenty in Texas, or that may here the become residenty in the country in case of an invasion, are unworthy to enjoy the rights of citizenship, or hold any property in the Resolved, That, if our brethren of the more exposed will use an intensive the principles of the control of the control of the control of the such and the shall be our steady aim to prescree peace; but when the question shall come of submission to arbitrary power or war, we will assert the principles of our fathers to live free or die in the defence of liberty and our rights.

Resolved, That despotism and monarchy are adverse to the genius of the age, and at war with human happiness and opposed to the rights of man, therefore, we are opposed to them in any shape or form in which they can be presented to the citizens of Texas.

Resolved, That despotism and monarchy are adverse to the genius of the age, and at war with human happiness and opposed to the rights of man, therefore, we are opposed to them in any shape or form in which they can be presented to the citizens of Texas.

Resolved, That we know the proposed plan of a few presented to the citizens of Texas.

Resolved, That we know the proposed plan of a few presented to the citizens of Texas.

Resolved, That shape the principles of our fathers to live free or die in the defence of liberty and our rights.

Resolved, That we know the control of ton debated the propriety of adopting the preamble and resolution as read.

23 The question having been put, "Shall this meeting adopt the preamble and resolutions just read," they were unanimously adopted.

Col. Thos. I. Rusk then read the following preamble adopted and such laws enacted as will suffice. We hope the delegates in the next Republican Convention for our county, will act upon our suggestion, and recommend to the people of this State the calling of a State Convention on this subject, and to the people of the several Towns in the County, that, should a State Convention be called, they should assemble in their primary meetings and ap-point delegates."

clared in the address below, from that moment, the abolitionists in this State, and in all the Eastern States, will
have a majority, or a minority of such numbers, strength,
and organization as will enable them to cope successfully with the majority, either at the polls or in the field.—
This is the fact, and those who, as well as we, know it
to be the fact, should no longer shun or conseal it, but
look it in the face and prepare to meet the crisis. The
conspirators are themselves aware of the importance of
this crisis to their cause. They speak of this as "a crisis"

conspirators are themselves aware of the importance of this crisis to their cause. They speak of this as "a crisis" which demands all their energies, and which will determine their fate, either of success or defeat.

"A righteous Providence," say the impious traitors, "has doomed that we shall be speedily all free or all slaves together." This is tantamount to a declaration that, if they succeed, they will immediately proclaim emancipation to the slaves, and take such presents as emancipation to the slaves, and take such measures as will enable them to assert and maintain their freedom. Can such an enterprize meet with the approbation of our constituted authorities?—Are our State officers in a league with the conspirators, and do they secretly enleague with the conspirators, and do they secretly encourage them in their proceedings by a promise of impunity? Or, do they intend to countenance them by tacit approbation, and by an assent to be implied from a non-committal policy? If this be not the case, and we do not think it is—at least to any great extent—then, in the name of reason, of law, and of good faith to our sister States, let the Governor forthwith summon a special meeting of the Legislature, and let measures there be adopted which will preserve the peace of the country, and crush, wile yet in embryo, the designs and enterprises of the conspirators.

was assisted by a steamboat. When Captain Hurd advanced, the Mexican ships ceased and retreated; and then the steamboat took much of the cargo and most of the passengers on board, and brought them into Brassoia. During the night, the Mexican vessels used their sweeps and approached the San Felipe, when Captain Hurd raised annow and hoisted sail. When within halfa mile the Mexican fired large guns, and the small as they advanced. Hurd waited till they were within musket shot of him; and then gave them a volley from the small arms, and afterwards a dose from his two cannons—the only ones he had on board.

The San Felipe continued the encounter against both parties for about an hour, when the Mexican retired—Next morning the San Felipe descried a sail ahead; and believing it to be the Correo, he prayiled on the steamboat to tow him along. Not being able to preserve his distance, Thompson sent an officer and two men to remonstrate against Captain Hurd's chassing a Mexican armed schooner; but the ambassadors were cavalierly treated, and Hurd fired a gun to make the other surrender. Thompson lowered his flag; and Hurd sent a boat to take the corsair on board, and a prize crew to take possession of the Correo. The steam-boat towed both into the Brassos; and Hurd laving left there, the San Felipe returned vesterday with his creation. The part of the people in general. But if no other Felipe returned vesterday with his creation. to take the corsair on board, and a prize crew to take possession of the Correo. The steam-boat towed both into the Brassos; and Hurd having left there, the San Felipe returned yesterday with his prize into port.

None of the crew of the San Felipe were injured, but it is said that Thompson received two wounds on the thighs, and that his gunner is severely if not mortally wounded.

Let the Utica Convention be arrested; and we look for a better state of things. We hope for more quiet for the South-more security for the Union. Public Opinion